

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

VOL. XXII. No. 1096.

AGENTS	DESTINATION	EXPIRED DESPATCH
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Owners		
P. & O. S. N. Steam Co		
S. Saxon Sons and Co		
Marques		
Cardine, Matheson & Co		
Augustine Heard and Co		
Captain J. A. C. C. Co		
Cardine, Matheson & Co		
David Saxon, Sons & Co		
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GREAT BRITAIN.

ARY, 1866.

HANGHAE.

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Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates.	
Size, 63 inches by 58; Scale, 110 miles to an inch.	
On rollers, varnished.	
The CHINESE EMPIRE is carefully displayed,	
distinguishing the Eighteen Provinces of China proper, and the Colonial Dependencies of Mongolia, Ili, and Tibet, with their subdivisions.	
The Consular Ports are inserted together with a very close array of names along the Coast, and the ports open to Europeans on the Yang-tze River.	
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BIRTHS.
On Feb. 7th, the wife of CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge of H.M.S. Supreme Court for China and Japan, of a daughter.
At Hongkong, on 15th February, the Wife of CHARLES JAMESON, a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 10th of Feb., Dr. JOHN WILSON, acting Colonial Physician, JAMES ELLIOTT, Sergeant and BATTIN, Sub-Regiment, to MARYANN BARNET.

DEATHS.

On the 31st January, a few hours after her birth the Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. RYKE, at the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 4th January, SAMUEL JAMES RYKE, aged 21, Surgeon, and 3, the fracture of the skull.
At Hongkong, on the 5th February, EDWARD ANNE MARX, wife of P. RYKE, Esq., aged 24 years.
At the City Hospital, Hongkong, on the 7th February, MARY ANN, spinster, unemployed.
On Saturday the 10th inst., ETHEMIA, the beloved Wife of the Herd, E. B. INGRAM.

It is perhaps not inappropriate to the season, at the commencement of another Chinese New Year, when the question of the "better government" of this island is of even more prominent interest than in ordinary times, to recur to the subject of our Chinese population and the way to deal with it. The method at present recognized, of not dealing with it at all, in any sense of restriction or of precaution, has indeed sundry advantages, having cheapness and British constitutionality at their head, which no doubt recommend it to many minds; but we still believe ourselves justified in asserting that, from the official body downward through the entire community, a strong feeling prevails that the day is fully at hand when the enormous mass of Chinese who find it convenient to make this Colony their home must be placed under a code of regulations a little more stringent than those under which the crime and commerce of Hongkong have hitherto advanced in equal ratio. The simple question is: are we Europeans here the masters and governors, or as the unresisting prey of the scum of China? Are our lives, property, and daily comfort to be at the mercy of the criminal leagues that now endanger them, under the benignant imbecility of the British statute-book, or are special laws to be enacted, and special regulations sternly enforced, with the avowed object of controlling those who laugh at every form of Government but that which is swift of foot and heavy with an unfailing hand? As we have heretofore declared, we do not blame the present or late administrations in this Colony for evils which they have been powerless to obviate, but we deprecate in the strongest possible manner the system which leaves such powerlessness existing. Replicas, indeed, abound to the protest which from time to time are made against the prevailing anarchy. The lawyers, of course, are eloquent respecting the danger of meddling with the "liberty of the subject"—the subject in question being (typically speaking) a Canton thief who chooses rustication for a fortnight, with an eye to business, under the cognisance of Magna Charta. Officials hint at expense, and at the popular mania of the day, a theoretical objection to all forms of punishment; whilst a section of the commercial class speak darkly of "inland lots," and the depreciation of property that would ensure upon a purifying process applied to the native rent-payers of the island. We do not mean to assert that no difficulties lie in the way of the exercise of efficient control. No one can question the fact that under a vigorous police-system a sensible diminution would take place in our census-returns, or, that many a dingy house in the depths of Gilman's Bazaar or Tai-ping-shan, for which questionable occupants, now pay unquestionably profitable rent, would become speedily untenanted.

But the question is, with what object does this Colony exist? Is it as a city of refuge for pirates, cut-throats, and thieves, or as an emporium of honest trade with the adjacent Empire? If the former, let us carry out our principles to their legitimate end, and evoke the shade of the Mo Wang to furnish us with a fitting constitution; but if otherwise, let some step be taken towards rendering an honest man's life and watch-chain tolerably secure! We shall naturally be asked, hereupon—what propositions have we to offer? Our answer is, let a hint for the government of the Chinese be taken from the Chinese themselves; and let us supplement the action of the police—that be all and end—all of our British ideas of government—by a system of registration and mutual surveillance. A quarter of a century only, indeed, has elapsed since Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain but the Colony already possesses two officials who have studied the language of the inhabitants; and they are doubtless competent to advise the government with respect to the results attained in China by means of the *pan-kia* system, which, when not multiplied by official negligence and corruption, produces without expense to the State, results fully equal to those which have been attributed to the ancient law of frank-pledge in Britain. Our fountains of legal lore would perhaps console themselves for the suspension of some modern privileges, in the satisfaction with which they must view the revival of a forgotten law; and the fears of those who now dread a depreciation in the value of property as

the probable result of a searching governmental reform, would, we feel convinced, become speedily dissipated through the influence of a better class of Chinese residents, now deterred from making their home by the profound feeling of insecurity which is abroad and is increasing from year to year. Only those who have mixed with the Chinese of various classes can be aware of the great extent to which the practice is carried, by men of business, of living as it were in lodgings in Hongkong and maintaining at great inconvenience and expense, the household itself in some city on the mainland. Once make this colony a safe and respectable place of abode, and we have been assured on all hands, gambling houses, opium-shops, and the like, need no longer be the most lucrative sources of rent. Let every Chinese resident of Hongkong be registered, and enrolled in a certain section, the tithe-man of which shall be responsible for knowledge of his actions. Familiar from their infancy with such a system the Chinese of all respectable classes would be found to yield a ready assent to its institution. Our French neighbours at Saigon, whom we ridicule as deficient in colonizing talent, but who nevertheless contrive to organize, develop, and govern their settlements with an effect which extorts the admiration of every witness, have no difficulty in maintaining unbroken order among their large Chinese population, by an intelligent adaptation of this same system. They enjoy, indeed, an advantage over us in the fact that immigrants arriving from Canton by ship can be leisurely inspected and turned over to their respective sections after minute classification, whereas ours are disengaged by the thousand every afternoon from rival steamships, without let or hindrance. But even here, judicious action might apply a salutary check. We cannot believe that the foundations either of British freedom or of the Colonial exchequer would be sapped if the arriving passengers were subjected to some kind of scrutiny, and called upon to explain in brief the motive of their advent in the Colony. We feel certain that many an intending thief and burglar who now pays his ten cents for introduction to a new and unguarded scene of action, would shrink from that little interview on the wharf where the keen eyes of a practised detective would be turned upon the weak points of his autobiography. But the mention of detectives reminds us of the embarrassing fact that as yet, with the exception of a few very dubious Chinese, our colony is quite innocent of such an institution. Five and twenty years of progress have led us no further than the level of the Black Policeman. Here for some years Hongkong has rested, and apparently been thankful; but the time for an onward struggle has certainly arrived. The Black Policeman must vanish, to maund in those quiet shades, we will charitably hope, where the Dogberries of our fathers now in peace; and again we must point to those non-colonizing French for a model which we may profitably copy. Our neighbours enjoy the blessing of an army which is not too nice to turn its hand to many a trade beside that of guard-mounting; and French soldiers, in lieu of dying of ennui in pestilential barracks, find an occupation, exercise, and health in discharging the duties of an armed constabulary. The Crimean war first opened our own somewhat heavy eyes to the possibility of utilizing a soldier beyond the narrow region of pipe-clay; and the military police of Balaklava became the model upon which the admirable constabulary of Canton was organized by that capital officer, Major PYM of the Marine Light Infantry. A Chinese city containing half a million of inhabitants was kept in a state of profound quiet and freedom from crime by a constabulary force of some three hundred soldiers, directed by a score or two of those non-commissioned officers who are acknowledged as the salt of the British army. Constant patrols by detachments of this small force, accompanied by select Chinese interpreters, suffice to maintain the order for which Canton became celebrated under Major PYM's Provisost-Marshalship; and we doubt not that the same zealous officer, with a force of similar material at his command, would specially render a good account of the criminal classes of Hongkong. We can conceive no more useful or sanitarily sensible a plan of utilizing the garrison for whom this Colony pays, than would be that of following the French system by drawing from the regiments stationed here a certain number of non-commissioned officers and men to form the nucleus of a military police. We hope in future to recur to this suggestion, and also further to develop our suggestions with regard to the control of the Chinese population, which we find it impossible to condense within the limits of a single article.

The "Friend of (Taiping) China," which as our readers will at once guess, is a communication to that organ of the really anti-progress party in China—the "Morning Star." We quote the document in question in full, because, not wishing to insult our readers, we do not for a moment suppose them to be familiar with the contents of a paper, which, while it pretends to advocate the cause of religion, good policy, and patriotism, is in reality, the sink which receives the dirty-water-like effusion of all who would subvert every institution in which Englishmen glory, as maintaining their position and self-respect in the eyes of other nations. At the present moment however, when our relations with China intimately affect the wellbeing of this Colony, it is worth while to examine the statements made by its pseudo-philanthropic correspondent, as his opinions do undoubtedly influence a large number of his countrymen whose ignorance of Chinese matters, renders them easily duped by those who pretend to know more on such a subject than themselves.

By way of introducing his protégé to the favourable notion of the public, Colonel Sykes commences by a short sketch of the Taipings in which, after glancing at the admittedly blasphemous nature of their so-called Christianity, he states that in 1864 the Taipings "made themselves masters of Chung Chow and, as is their wont when they meet with resistance, destroyed the houses and slaughtered or made servants of such inhabitants as did not effect their escape."

The delightful assumption of the slaughter etc. of some thousands of innocent people being justified by the fact of the Taipings having met with resistance, is amusing on the part of a missionary advocate, but the best has yet to come. He adds the interesting statement that "some one" had added the words "May it spread over the whole earth" under a scroll bearing the words, "The pure religion of Jesus." Having in his first paragraph described the Taiping idea of the "pure religion of Jesus" we do not see the beauty of the addition. But there is no proof that these words were not added by one of the very converts massacred by the Christian and peaceful Taipings. He merely says "some one" had done this and because the Taipings had not destroyed the scroll as well as the unhappy converts, he argues that the "two testimonies will fall gratingly on the memories of those" who had added the words "May it spread over the whole earth" under a scroll bearing the words, "The pure religion of Jesus." Having in his first paragraph described the Taiping idea of the "pure religion of Jesus" we do not see the beauty of the addition. But there is no proof that these words were not added by one of the very converts massacred by the Christian and peaceful Taipings. He merely says "some one" had done this and because the Taipings had not destroyed the scroll as well as the unhappy converts, he argues that the "two testimonies will fall gratingly on the memories of those" who had added the words "May it spread over the whole earth" under a scroll bearing the words, "The pure religion of Jesus."

Colonel Sykes' pamphlet is a most interesting document.

Mr. DULKEN concludes his pamphlet in the following words: "We quote the paragraph entire as giving a better idea of its tenor than would be afforded by an extract.

Such have been the leading events in China during the year just past, in which we see everywhere signs of transition—the system is superseding experiment and is expiring. In the foreign Inspectorate of Customs, in the newly established law Courts; and lastly, in the revised Code of Land Regulations promulgated by the local Government of this place, we can discern clearly the evidence of a more consolidated system. The Customs, commencing under no small difficulties; defective in routine; ignorant of the exact meaning of its own tariff and regulations; and disposed to interpret the meaning of the Treaty to the utmost for its advantage; has, by judicious management, and by a courteous but firm tone adopted in question of dispute in which the views of the Chinese authorities have been antagonistic to those of foreign subjects, attained a recognisably position of a perfect organisation. The system of judicial proceedings in the Consular Courts, though well adapted to the small community, was found to be inadequate to meet the complicated cases, which a more refined and extended system of conducting business gave rise to, and the establishment of a Supreme Court under a qualified Judge was felt to be necessary. Finally the Land regulations, though admirably fitted to the condition of the time they were framed, have by degrees become insufficient to form the basis of a judicial system in a rapidly increasing settlement, and their revision has become the subject of the consideration of the foreign ministers. This can be no doubt that we are at present upon the eve of great and important changes, and that the next few years will consolidate our relations with China upon a distinct basis. The full meaning of the Treaty of Tientsin and the nature of the Custom House regulations will be established; the legal rights of British subjects will become definitely understood at the local government of Shanghai and the other treaty ports will be placed upon a clear basis."

It is a matter like to influence the relations of the Chinese with China, that has made during the past year the re-appearance of the Chinese *Redoubt Company limited*. This scheme will doubtless have made its debut to subvert, and it will be necessary to subdue it. China is not to be despised, as far as the relations with China and the wily plots of the *Redoubt* are concerned, it will be admitted, but it is not by all who know anything about Chinese that a man of *Redoubt* would be likely to attack the city had been pacified by some concessions made by the Viceroy, but the rebels grown bold, from the weakness and imbecility shown by the mandarins, were investing the whole country around, and their numbers are reported to be very large. The villagers of the surrounding country were flocking into the city in multitudes, and the river was crowded with native craft.

The "Friend of the Taipings" says as follows:

All the benefit we got by our increased knowledge is but confirmation of the conviction that, in supporting such a rotten officialism against that Taiping *Redoubt* which was in a fair way to renovate the country, we cut our own throats. Writing from England on this aspect of the case, a political friend says:—

The "Morning Star" VERSUS CHINA.

We publish in another portion of our columns, a letter above the signature "W. II" which as our readers will at once guess, is a communication to that organ of the really anti-progress party in China—the "Morning Star." We quote the document in question in full, because, not wishing to insult our readers, we do not for a moment suppose them to be familiar with the contents of a paper, which, while it pretends to advocate the cause of religion, good policy, and patriotism, is in reality, the sink which receives the dirty-water-like effusion of all who would subvert every institution in which Englishmen glory, as maintaining their position and self-respect in the eyes of other nations. At the present moment however, when our relations with China intimately affect the wellbeing of this Colony, it is worth while to examine the statements made by its pseudo-philanthropic correspondent, as his opinions do undoubtedly influence a large number of his countrymen whose ignorance of Chinese matters, renders them easily duped by those who pretend to know more on such a subject than themselves.

By the Report of the Medical Missionaries at Amoy, it appears that after the Taipings had evacuated Chang-chow, Dr. Gutherie and another gentleman paid a visit to the city. Desolation and destruction characterized the place. The houses had been burnt; the Buddhist Temples destroyed, and every Idol smashed; but, in their utter amazement, they found two houses or buildings intact. These had been devoted by the Taipings, without Foreign Christians to guide them, to Christian Worship, and in each place they saw an inscription that the house was for the celebration of the religion of Jesus, and "Long might it flourish." Now had our insane policy been otherwise than it has been, western nations might have found religious brethren; western science would have been developed, and we should not have had a "Long life" of the *Redoubt* (see *Morning Star* 10th inst.) nor a Prince King, or Sultan, to knock at the head all Railway schemes. I have a hope yet that the retrospective feelings of the Taipings, and the religious changes which they initiated, have taken root to the bottom, and the *Redoubt* will spring up, and Governors will feel encouraged to cultivate the good will of the people over whom they are appointed to rule; while rapacity, extortion, duplicity, and venality will be checked, exposed, and punished. Mandarins at present look upon an appointment to the government of a province as a favourable opportunity for the acquisition of a vast amount of wealth, and at the time for gathering wealth, the *Redoubt* is limited; it is not to be expected that they spare no means of realising as expeditiously and exhaustively as possible. The ancient Romans were accustomed to look upon similar appointments in a similar light and with the same results—discontent, weakness and rebellion. The policy of the British Government in China has, since the treaty of Tientsin, been to centralize its relations, as to avoid coming in contact with or acknowledging other than the high officials at Pekin. This policy will be materially assisted by the introduction of the railroad and the increased facilities for inter-communication thereby afforded.

The French and English Consuls had issued a notification to the effect, that there was every probability of an attack being made on the city, and that concerted measures of defence were being carried out, and certain signals agreed upon, so that in case of an attack taking place, two heavy guns would be fired from one of the gun-boats, on which all foreign residents would repair to the Club, armed, the ladies and children being taken to the British Consulate for protection.

The Nienfei finding that the foreigners in Hawick are so well prepared for an attack will no doubt retire up the country.

At CHINKIANG according to the *North China Daily News*, the Chinese military guard, originated by Her Majesty's Acting Consul last month, after the attack on a house in the English concession, still continues to patrol the foreign quarter every night, and no further attempts at burglary have been made there, though it is said many robberies, some on an exceedingly audacious scale, are committed in the native city. This is tolerably common throughout China at this season, and no particular significance need be attached to it. The somewhat extensive settlement on the opposite bank is filled with riffraff, who will stick at nothing to get money wherever with to enjoy themselves at New year time, and doubtless many of them find their way to the Chinkiang side.

At SHANGHAI nothing of great importance has occurred. The chief subjects of interest have been the imprisonment of the French Municipal Council for refusing to deliver over certain documents to the Provisional Committee. The matter has been adjourned in some way, but the particulars are not clearly known.

From AMOY we learn that H. M. Consul accompanied by an officer from the *Scylla* had gone in person to demand the surrender of a Singapore Chinese—a British subject who had been seized by the native Authorities. Mr. Padder's well known character for determination had its effect and after a good deal of finessing the man was given up.

The rebels near Swatow having made

Kiu-ying Chou their head-quarters are fortifying themselves strongly, and the neighbourhood has been ravaged for supplies.

They are reported to be organizing a flotilla for the attack of Gh'au Chau

which if carried into effect will probably lead to a request from the local authorities for foreign assistance which it is to be hoped will be refused on account of the shameful treatment to which our Consul and Interpreter were subjected on their late visit to that place.

With respect to Hongkong we have only

repeated the same story which has rendered

the settlement so notorious for some time past, and outrages flourish as much as ever.

The respectable Chinese merchants

and shopkeepers have received permission

from the local government to organise a

band of watchmen, to be under the control

of the Superintendent of Police, to guard

their houses and the public streets during

the usual Chinese Saturnalia at the New Year, and apparently it has proved a very

wise measure.

We regret to have to report another daring piracy, which took place almost

within view of the harbour. The Ham-

burg schooner *Chin Chin*, whilst work-

ing in the Ly ee-moon pass was attacked

by two piratical junks; the Captain and

crew taking to the rigging of the pirates

boarded and took everything of value they

could lay their hands on. On the pirates

leaving the vessel, one of the seamen be-

longing to the schooner was found to be

missing, and three men wounded; it is

supposed the former was thrown overboard.

The schooner returned to this port and a

steamer was dispatched to *endeavour* to

find some trace of the missing seaman but

without success.

We would propose that a Piracy Return

be included in the usual Blue Book for

the Local Government to the

Colonial office, as it might prove more exciting than Blue Books generally are. It is however high time that pressure were

brought to bear on the Chinese Government,

with respect to assisting or cooperating with our own naval forces here, in the suppression of piracy. The demand for a subsidy from the Chinese Government has only to be made, to be granted to it, if sufficient firmness is displayed.

FROM HANKOW we have advices to the

8th instant. The news relative to both

Nienfei and Braves was extremely meagre,

but fires were to be seen in different direc-

tions at a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The number of rebels in the immediate

neighbourhood of Hankow is estimated to

be three thousand to four thousand,

while the Imperialist garrisons make up a

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, At	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Deport	Arrival	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
Feb 8	Elkong.	B. str.	316	Roger	Calcutta, &c.	Jan. 21	Ostium	G. Livingston and Co	
9	Penang	B. str.	508	Patten	Bengal	Dec. 21	Rice	Order	
9	Johanna	B. str.	158	Christensen	Chesoo	Jan. 31	Seams	Schellhass and Co	
10	Anna Longton	B. str.	490	Carlow	Sunderland	Feb. 2	General	Chinese	
11	Macassar	B. str.	365	Petersen	Singapore	Sept. 15	Coals	Siemssen and Co	
12	Lochnagar	B. str.	135	Hurling	Liverpool	Dec. 26	Rico	P. & O. S. N. Co	
13	Clive	B. str.	600	José Ver	Manila	Feb. 4	Mazels	Spanish Consul	
14	Cores	B. str.	640	Russell	Shanghai	Feb. 11	Mazels	G. Livingston and Co	
15	Aden	B. str.	816	Anderson	Portsmouth	Feb. 10	General	P. & O. S. N. Co	
16	Amal	B. str.	571	Wright	Wuchuan, &c.	Feb. 7	General	Siemssen and Co	
17	Lolax Ross	B. str.	297	Rivner	Shanghai	Jan. 14	General	Wm. Pustau and Co	
18	Sampan	Pr. br.	287	Basnusen	Saigon	Jan. 14	General	Wm. Pustau and Co	
19	Imar Pasha	B. str.	376	Gibek	Bangkok	Nov. 19	General	Chinese	
20	Sumatra	B. str.	1329	Smith	Liverpool	Sept. 9	Coals	P. & O. S. N. Co	
21	Voltigeur	Pr. br.	169	Keding	Nakasai	Dec. 11	General	G. Livingston and Co	
22	Dunbarton	B. str.	259	Am. 100	Amoy	Dec. 11	General	Ang. Heard and Co	
23	Guadaluada	B. str.	802	Jayne	Shanghai	Jan. 11	General	Adam Scott and Co	
24	Alizia	B. str.	236	Waterson	Sydney	Feb. 10	Gallast	Birley and Co	
25	Serica	B. str.	298	Moulin	Saigon	Jan. 18	General	Order	
26	J. Amedee	B. str.	707	Jones	Saigon	Feb. 10	Gallast	Adam Scott and Co	
27	Shanghai	B. str.	419	Way	Newcastle	Aug. 26	Coals	B. Hubener and Co	

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, From	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	DEPARTED BY
Feb 8	Elkong.	B. str.	425	Jensen	Saigon	Sandries	Wm. Pustau and Co
9	Carly and Jane	B. str.	493	Gregory	Singapore	"	R. S. Walker and Co
9	Adelaide	B. str.	326	Souiemann	Singapore	"	Chinese
9	S. Thomas	B. str.	817	Strack	Singapore	"	Chinese
9	Resolution	B. str.	159	Strack	Singapore	"	Chinese
10	Woolly	B. str.	365	Krof	Singapore	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
11	Johanna	B. str.	156	Kristensen	Tientsin	"	E. Schellhass and Co
12	V. de Grenade	B. str.	366	Pitman	Swatoow, &c.	"	Landstein and Co
13	Udine	B. str.	316	Gibek	Rangoon	"	Douglas Lapraik
14	Florrie Cross	B. str.	689	Gibek	Rangoon	"	J. Matheson and Co
15	Fortitude	B. str.	382	Gibek	Singapore	"	B. Hubener and Co
16	S. Santa Maria	B. str.	253	Jannen	Hankow	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Carolina	B. str.	19	Wanner	Bangkok	"	Siemssen and Co
18	Apache	B. str.	159	Am. 100	Bangkok	"	B. Hubener and Co
19	Imperial	B. str.	714	Scott	Rangoon	"	Smith Kennedy and Co
20	S. of India	B. str.	918	Mitchell	Rangoon	"	Campbell and Co
21	Salem	B. str.	617	Am. 100	Manila	"	B. Hubener and Co
22	Enoch Trais	A. m. br.	167	Am. 100	Manila	"	Jardine Matheson and Co
23	Roma	B. str.	624	Jones	Rangoon	"	Smith Kennedy and Co
24	Dulphund	B. str.	335	Am. 100	Rangoon	"	Smith Kennedy and Co
25	Flora	B. str.	335	Howes	S. Francisco	"	Parker and Co
26	Maria Ross	B. str.	476	Ross	Melbourne	"	E. Schellhass and Co
27	China	B. str.	362	Schmid	Swatoow	"	Landstein and Co
28	P. of Shetland	B. str.	235	Jenner	Saigon	"	Landstein and Co
29	Paul Riquet	F. br.	438	Jenner	Singapore	"	Smith Kennedy and Co
30	Kingsong Hong	Sl. br.	545	Am. 100	Bangkok	"	Chinese
31	Emilia	B. str.	207	Am. 100	Bangkok	"	Chinese
32	Express	Pr. br.	350	Otten	Singapore	"	Siemssen and Co
33	Emilia	Pr. br.	195	Schuchar	Singapore	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
34	Benares	B. str.	1205	White	Bombay, &c.	"	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb 5	Macao	A. m. br.	381	Korich	Havana	Passengers	Da Silva
6	Carl	B. str.	338	Bass	Galao	Passengers	Ambrams
7	Am. 100	B. str.	258	Neidin	Hamburg	Passengers	R. Hubener and Co
8	C. M. Del Peru	Pr. br.	376	Spiral	Callao	General	R. Hubener and Co
9	Victoria	Am. m. br.	316	Peterson	London	Passengers	R. Solares and Co
10	Ellen Radford	B. str.	507	Evan	Saigon	General	R. Solares and Co
11	Am. 100	B. str.	205	Am. 100	Santos	Order	J. Marques
12	Antoinette	Pr. br.	365	Am. 100	Santos	Order	J. Marques
13	De Nates	Pr. br.	365	Am. 100	Santos	Order	J. Marques
14	Emilia	B. str.	460	Pearce	Singapore	Passengers	Jar. Matheson and Co
15	Constantin	No. br.	619	Amesday	Havana	Passengers	Keynval Brothers & Co
16	Q. of the Age	B. str.	757	Clyma	London	Tea	G. Livingston and Co
17	Duigen	B. str.	651	Porter	Singapore	Borneo Company	
18	Hoteur	B. str.	522	Corrigal	New York	Smith Kennedy and Co	
19	Solent	B. str.	742	Paige	Singapore	Ballast	G. Livingston and Co
20	Samok	B. str.	634	Montgomery	Klang	Order	G. Livingston and Co

PARSONERS.—For Suez—McFaid, E. Gilman, H. J. Morewood, W. B. Morewood, A. Maxwell, Sinclair, J. O. Saunders, Dr. G. G. For Marcelline—Captain and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. A. Gallo. For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Booth. For Bombay—Messrs. M. Gangjee, V. Arun. For Singapore—Mrs. Wood, Miss Crane, Messrs. S. Gilfillan, H. Rodriguez.

Shipping in China Waters.

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Faith	British	Mason	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company, for Hongkong and M. Shipping Co.
Felezen	"	B. m. br.	420	110	"
Fire Dart	"	B. m. br.	492	110	"
Flora	"	Hawkin	550	110	"
G. K. King	Amer.	Taylor	1055	110	Russell and Co.
G. L. Linth	British	Duncan	65	110	Acheong
Sir J. Jesephson	Amer.	Falls	150	140	Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Nesen	140	140	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Plymouth Rock	British	Newton	2380	180	Russell and Co.
Prince Albert	British	Carroll	380	380	Acheong
White Cloud	British	Am. 100	380	380	H. & W. Dock Company, for Hongkong and M. Shipping Co.

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	DEPARTED
Altigracia	Lollo	Br. str.	420	Dec. 13	N. Troncoso and Co	Havana	
Amelia	It. br.	341	Dec. 13	5	M. A. dos Remedios	Havana	
Argonaut	Drayer	It. br.	200	Dec. 10	R. G. and Co.	Havana	
B. H. Babana No. 1	Deacon	It. br.	430	Jan. 1	R. G. and Co.	Havana	
Burdens & Ha. No. 2	Decker	It. br.	400	Jan. 12	F. A. da Silva	Havana	
Catina	DeMoro	Pr. br.	309	Dec. 9	M. del Rio	Havana	
Cesar	Nesen	Pr. br.	195	Jan. 19	J. Martine	Havana	
Concordia	Stephano	It. br.	326	Nov. 13	F. de Castro and Co.	Havana	
D. Maria Pia	Santos	Am. br.	1200	Dec. 9	F. de Castro and Co.	Havana	
D. Maria Ugo	Am. 100	Am. br.	275	Dec. 10	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Havana	
Emilia</td							